

Maricopa County Animal Care & Control



Poison Prevention

- Be aware of the plants you have in your home and yard. The ingestion of azalea, oleander, castor bean, sago palm, Easter lily or yew plant material by an animal can be fatal.
- Never allow your pets to have access to the areas in which cleaning agents are being used or stored. Cleaning agents have a variety of properties; some may only cause mild stomach upset, but others can cause severe burns of the tongue, mouth and stomach. Store all cleaners, pesticides, and medications in a secured area above the counter.
- When using rat, mouse, snail or slug baits, or ant or roach traps, place the products in areas inaccessible to animals. Most baits contain ingredients that can attract your pets.
- Never give your companion animals medication unless you are directed to do so by a veterinarian. Many medications that are safe for humans can be deadly for animals. For example, one extra strength (500mg) acetaminophen tablet could be fatal to a cat.

- over-the-counter drugs out of your pets' reach, preferably in closed cabinets above the counter. Pain killers, cold medicines, anti-cancer drugs, antidepressants, vitamins and diet pills are all examples of human medications that can be lethal to animals, even in small doses. For example, one 200mg ibuprofen tablet could cause stomach ulcers in a small dog.
- Never leave chocolate unattended.
- Many common household items can be lethal to animals. Mothballs, potpourri oils, coffee grounds, homemade play dough, fabric softener sheets, dishwashing detergent, batteries, cigarettes, alcoholic drinks and hand and foot warmers are potentially toxic.
- Automotive products such as gasoline, oil and antifreeze should be stored in areas that are inaccessible to your pets. As little as one teaspoon of antifreeze can be deadly to a cat; less than one tablespoon can be lethal to a 20 pound dog.
- Before buying a flea product, consult your veterinarian, especially when treating sick, de-

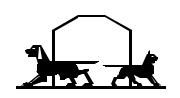
- bilitated or pregnant pets.
- Kead all of the information on the label before using a product on your pet or in your home. Always follow the directions.
- If a product is for use only on dogs, it should never be used on cats; if a product is for use only on cats, it should never be used on dogs.
- Make sure your companion animals do not enter areas in which insecticide foggers or house sprays have been applied for the period of time indicated on the label.
- Make sure your pets do not go on lawns or in gardens treated with fertilizers, herbicides or insecticides until they have dried completely. Always store such products in areas that are inaccessible to your companion animals.
- If you are uncertain about the proper usage of any product, contact the manufacturer and/or your veterinarian for instructions.

For more information on animal care, behavior or AC&C programs contact (602) 506-PETS or visit pets.maricopa.gov Reprinted with permission from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals





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Plants Toxic to Cats & Dogs

	riants		Ale to outs c
•	Aloe Vera	•	Elephant Ears
•	Amarylillis	•	Emerald Feather
•	Apple (seeds)	•	English Ivy
•	Apple Leaf Croton	•	Fiddle-leaf fig
•	Apricot (pit)	•	Florida Beauty
•	Asparagus Fern	•	Foxglove
•	Autumn Crocus	•	Fruit Salad Plant
•	Avacado (fruit and pit)	•	Geranium
•	Azalea	•	German Ivy
•	Baby's Breath	•	Giant Dumb Cane
•	Bird of Paradise	•	Glacier Ivy
•	Bittersweet	•	Gold Dieffenbachia
•	Branching Ivy	•	Gold Dust Dracaena
•	Buckey	•	Golden Pothos
•	Buddist Pine	•	Hahn's Self-Branching Ivy
•	Caladium	•	Heartland Philodendron
•	Calla Lily	•	Hurricane Plant
•	Castor Bean	•	Indian Rubber Plant
•	Ceriman	•	Janet Craig Dracaena
•	Charming Dieffenbachia	•	Japanese Show Lily
•	Cherry (seeds and wilting leaves)		(especially cats !!!)
•	Chinese Evergreen	•	Jeusalem Cherry
•	Christmas Rose	•	Kalanchoe
•	Cineraria	•	Lacy Tree Philodendron
•	Clematis	•	Lily of the Valley
•	Cordatum	•	Madagascar Dragon Tree
•	Corn Plant	•	Marble Queen
•	Cornstalk Plant	•	Marijuana
•	Croton	•	Mexican Breadfruit
•	Cuban Laurel	•	Miniature Croton
•	Cutleaf Philodendron	•	Mistletoe
•	Cycads	•	Morning Glory
•	Cyclamen	•	Mother-in Law's Tongue
•	Daffodil	•	Narcissus
•	Devil's Ivy	•	Needlepoint Ivy
•	Dieffenbachia	•	Nephytis
•	Dracaena Palm	•	Nightshade
•	Dragon Tree	•	Orion
•	Dumb Cane	•	Onion
•	Easter Lily (especially in cats!!!!)	•	Oriental Lily (especially in cats!!!)
•	Elaine	•	Peace Lily

Peach (wilting leaves and pits) Pencil Cactus Plumosa Fern Poinsettia (low toxicity) Poison Ivy Poison Oak Pothos Precatory Bean Primrose Red Emerald Red Princess Red-Margined Dracaena Rhododendron Ribbon Plant Saddle Leaf Philodendron Sago Palm Satin Pothos Schefflera Silver Pothos Spotted Dumb Cane String of Pearls Striped Dracaena Sweetheart Ivy Swiss Cheese Plant

Pets Rule! Fun Facts, Helpful Tips & Fictions

Tiger Lily (especially cats!!!)

Taro Vine

"Canine Gross-out guide: The more disgusting it looks, the more fun it is to eat in front of humans."

Bob Lovka